within, but in its stead a piece of paper in which was rolled another. On the inner paper was written a string of characters, afterwards found to be Greek letters, with which Spencer was known to be familiar. It fortunately happened that there was on board another individual who was well acquainted with the Greek-one whose knowledge of this as of everything else, was devoted wholly to the service of his country. The Greek characters, on being converted into our own language by Mr. Henry Rogers, proved to contain the plan for the proposed mutiny. There was a list of the different members of the crew, some of whom were marked certain and others doubtful; some were marked to be kept at all events, and others to be destroyed. These were designated who were to do the work of murder in the various apartments; others were to open the arm-chest, and the stations of all were

assigned. The following day was Sunday, and all were to be inspected at 10 o'clock. I took my station aft for the purpose of observing Cromwell and Small as they should come along upon the quarterdeck. The persons of both were faultlessly clean and neat-they being determined that their appearance should provoke no reproof on account of a fault in that particular. CROMWELL stood up to his full stature, carrying his battle-axe firmly and steadily; his cheeks pale, but his eye fixed to starboard. He wore a determined and a dangerous air. SMALL presented a very different figure. His appearance was ghastly, his manner uneasy; he shifted his weight from side to side, and his battle-axe from hand to hand. His eye was never for a moment fixed, but always turned from me. I attributed his conduct to fear; though I now believe the business upon which he had entered was repugnant to his nature, but that his love for money and rum was too strong for his fidelity. Five bells, or 10 o'clock, was the time for Divine service. The First Lieutenant asked if he should call the roll. I told him it would be best to wait till the time was up. Five bells truck and all were called to muster. The crew were all present, were unusually attentive, and their responses were more than ordinarily full and audible. In the examination their countenances exhibited nothing to excite distrust.

In the afternoon the sky-sails and studding-sails were set. Gasely, one of the best of the apprentices, was sent aloft on the royal yard to make some alteration in the rigging. At once a sudden jerk was given to the brace by Small and another, who has not been discovered and the fore-topmast, with the topsail, gallantstaysail and head-gaff-topsail, at once came down. Gasely was on the royal yard. I scarcely dared to look to see the spot where the boy should fall .-The next moment his shadew appeared at the mast-head, and I presently discovered him examining, with admirable coolness, what was to be

I did not dare to believe this carrying away of the topmast the work of treachery: but I knew that an occasion of this sort, such as the loss of the boy, which should create confusion and interrupt the duty of the officers, would be sought by them if they were bent on the prosecution of the enterprise. All possible measures were taken to prevent confusion. The rigging was immediately restored and the sails bent afresh. Every member of the crew was employed, and all things were made to go on with regularity. To my astonishment upon the occurrence of this disaster all the conspirators whe were named in the programme of Spencer, no matter in what part of the vessel they were engaged at the time, immediately mustered at the mainmast-whether animated by some newborn zeal to serve their country, or intending to carry out their designs, I cannot say. This circumstance at once confirmed my belief in the continued existence of the danger. The eye of Spencer traveled continually to the mast-head, and he cast quick and stealthy glances about, as he had not done before. The wreck was soon cleared away, and supper piped.

After supper the same persons mustered at mast-head, and the sails were set. After quarters they dispersed. Still I did not think it safe to leave Cromwell at liberty during the night, which was emphatically the season of danger After consulting with Lieut. Gansevoort, I determined to arrest Cromwell. An officer was sent to guard the rigging. I met Cromwell at the foot of the Jacob's ladder, going aft, and stopped him. I asked him about the conversation he had had with Spencer. He denied that it was be, and said, "It was not me, sir; it was Small." (Cromwell was the tellest man on board the vessel and Small the shortest.) Cromwell was immediately put in irons. Small being thus accused by an associate was also ironed. The utmost vigilance was enjoined upon the officers. All were armed, and either myself or the First Lieutenant was con-

stantly on deck. The next morning, which was Monday the 28th of November, two crimes of considerable magni nitude came to light. One of the men had been detected in stealing from a boat and the Steward had stolen money and given some of it to Spencer. This was no time to relax the discipline of the ship, and both the men were punished to the extent of the law. It was soon after found that a man named Waltham had told McKinley where three bottles of wine were placed and offered them to him. McKinley was stationed near the arm-chest and reported this to the First Lieutenant. Punishment of Waltham, however, was postponed till the next day. Punishment of the other two being over I thought that a fit opportunity to endeavor to make an impression upon the crew. I had good reason to think that the danger of the conspiracy was not over. I believed that a majority of the crew might be said to be in general disaffected and disposed to resist discipline. Some mysterious agency had evidently been at work since the departure of the Somers from New-York; and this was now disclosed. I explained to the crew the general nature of Spencer's plot and the atrocious character of the designs he had formed. I took especial care not to betray a suspicion that I thought any particular one of them was deeply implicated, but exhorted all of them to repent of their intentions and attend faithfully to their duty. I took good care to assure them that the majority of the crew must at all events share the fate of the efficers. I strove to divert their minds from the pictures of successful vice which Spencer had presented to them. I brought up before them the images of friends at home; I endeavored to impress upon their minds the endearing nature of those ties of kindred figm which Spencer had sought to sever them forever, and expressed the hope that within three weeks we should all be again among our friends. I thanked God that he had provided them all with dear friends who were deeply interested in their welfare, and that they had the prospect of so soon being once more among them.

The effect of my address on them was various Many of them seemed delighted at their narrow delivery, and others seemed struck with horror at the thought of the terrible danger they had escaped. Some seemed overwhelmed with terror at the anticipation of punishment that awaited them. Others were overcome by thoughts of returning home, and wept profusely at the mention of the extreme danger to the ultimate safety of the vesfriends they hoped so soon to see. I could not help believing that all the crew were now tranquil, and that the vessel was again safe. Having observed that Spencer was endeavoring to hold intelligence with some of them, I directed the faces of all the prisoners to be turned aft, and that no tobacco should be allowed them when the supply and the honor of the flag required the sacrifice. they had upon their persons at the time of their arrest should be exhausted. I told them that I would see that they had every thing necessary for their comfort; that each should have his ration; that they should be abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for their health and convenience. But I told them that tobacco was only a stimulant, and that, as I wished their minds to become as quiet and tranquil as possible, I could not allow

The day after Spencer's tobacce was stopped,

raised his head his face was bathed in tears. He was witness punishment. The whips were arranged, forgive you." Spencer repeated his request. touched by the kind attention of Mr. Gansevoort. the officers were stationed about the deck, and the Small said, "How can you ask that of me after speak of anything, but that he would the next day tell him all-would answer any question that ordered. might be put to him.

On Tuesday after quarters, all hands were again lars to the orders of the vessel which were known. I told them that every punishment inflicted on board must be made known to the Secretary of the Navy, and that the less they were in amount the greater would be the credit that would attach to the Commander and the crew. But the whole crew, I soon found, were far from tranquil. They solent and menacing tone. Some of the petty officers were examined and found to be true to the colors, but it was the general impression that the tempted. I obtained a variety of intelligence concerning conferences among the disaffeeted. Individuals whom I had not supposed to be implicated were found closely associated with several who were known to be among the disaffected, and several times there were symptoms that they were about to strike the blow. Mr. Wales once detected C. A. Wilson in drawing out a hand-spike from its place; and on presenting his cocked pistol at him, he only offered some lame excuse. I became exceedingly anxious, and remained constantly on deck. At 12 o'clock the watch was called McKinley, Green and one or two others missed their muster: they could not be asleep, and why they should be absent just at that time, when they never had been before, was not easy to be seen. When they appeared, they all had some lame excuse. They probably had agreed to meet at that time and to commence some act of violence.-Green said he could not get aft. I sent him forward and ordered him to take the forward lookout for feur hours. I directed a close watch to be kept up and distributed the others in a similar manner.

At 4 o'clock others missed their muster. I heard of this with the greatest uneasiness. Where, I asked, was this to end? If the men upon a bright night like this seem mutinous and disposed to undertake the rescue of those confined, on a bad night, in a storm, in the midst of utter darkness, how much greater will be the probability of a rescue? If all suspected should be ironed, would the danger be over? What sympathy might not be felt for the prisoners? These matters crowded upon my mind. I considered the imminest peril which hung over the lives of the officers and orew: I thought of the seas traversed in every direction by merchantmen, unharmed and defenceless; I thought of what was due to the interests of commerce to the safety of the lives of thousands upon the deep, to the sanctity of the American Flag entrusted to my care, and to my own honor. All these considerations impressed me with the absolute necessity of adopting some farther means of security for

the vessel which had been given tomy charge. I took counsel with the First Lieutenant, and was fortified in my purposes by finding his opinion identical with my own. In so grave a case, involving so many interests and such high responsibilities, I felt desirous of having the opinion of all my officers upon the matter, though not a shadow of doubt remained on my mind of the guilt of the become of me." prisoners, should their execution be deemed necessary. I did not forget that the officers were still boys, and that all the responsibility of the proceeding must rest upon the older and higher officers. Still I felt desirous to have their epinion, and accordingly addressed them the following let-

U. S. BRIG SOMERS, Nov. 30, 1842.

Gentlemen: I am desireus of availing myself of you counsel in the very responsible position in which I find my self placed. You are aware of the circumstances which self placed. You are aware of the circumstances which of Boatswain's mate CROMWELL, and of Seaman SMALL and I purposely abstain from entering into details concern ing them. Necessarily ignorant, as I am, of the extent o ampered with, and knowing the sur aches to some of the crew who are at large, I address and ask year united counsel as to the best course now to be pursued; and I call upon you take into deliberate am listensions to consideration, the conduct which will be no dispassionate consideration, the conduct which will be accessary for a safe continuance of the remainder of our course and to enlighten me with your opinion as to the prope

ethod to be pursued. I amy your obedient servant,
ALEX. SLIDELL MACKENKIE, Commander.

Lieut. Gansevoort, and others. After I had written this letter, but before I had ent it, at about 9 o'clock, Wilson, being foiled in is attempt to get up an outbreak at night, and celing that he was narrowly watched and was no onger left at liberty, came forward and made some ame and worthless confession, and requested that he might not be put in irons. I told him that if he had made any real confession, in sincerity and truth, he should not be molested; but that it was an insult to his officer to offer him so lame a story as that he had told. Nothing more could be got out of him, and he was immediately put in irons. While on the African coast I knew that he had procured an extraordinary knife, broad in the midile, and running to a point. He had made it very sharp on both sides. It was a singular weapon, of ne use except to kill. He had been seen also the lay before sharpening his battle-axe with a file, and had brought one part of it to an edge. This was a thing never allowed or known before on board. McKinley was now arrested. He was evidently the individual in every way the most formidable of all concerned. McKee was also put in irons. They were made to sit down; and when the irons were out on, I walked around the batteries, followed by Lieut. Gansevoort, and made a careful inspection. On the receipt of my letter the officers immeliately assembled and entered upon the examinaion of witnesses, who were sworn and their testimony written down. In addition to this each witness signed the evidence he gave. In this employment the officers passed the whole day without interruption, and without taking the least food. I remained, myself, in charge of the deck. The officers were excused from watch duty and the watches were so arranged that two in succession fell to me. On the 1st December the First Lieutenant presented me with the following letter:

U. S. BRIG SOMERS, December 1, 1342. Sin: In answer to your letter requiring our counsel as to the best course to be pursued with regard to the prisoners Spencer, Cromwell, and Small, we have the honor to state, that the evidence which has come to our knowledge after the most careful, deliberate and dispassionate consid eration which the exigency would allow, is of such a nature as to call for the most decided action. We are convinced that in the existing state of things it will be impossible to carry the prisoners to the United States. We think that safety our lives, and honor to the flag entrusted to cur charge, requires that the priseners be put to death, as the course best calculated to make a salutary impression upon the rest of the crew. In this decision we trust we have been guided by our duty to God, to our Country, and to the Service. Respectfully, your obedient servants.

Lient. GANSEVOORT, and others.

Com. Mackensie. I at once concurred in the justice of this opinon, and made preparations to carry the recommendation into effect. Two other conspirators were almost as guilty as the three singled out for execution: they could be kept confined without sel. The three chief mutineers were the only ones capable of navigating and sailing the vessel : by their removal, all motive to capture the vessel and carry out the original design would be at once taken away. Their lives were justly forfeited and the interests of the country, the safety of the sea, In the necessity of my position I found my law: and in that necessity I trust for justification. I thought it best to arm the petty officers; on this point only the First Lieutenant differed from me; and I found that he was of the same opinion with some of the petty officers themselves ;-they said that since I could not tell whom to trust, it would be best to trust no one. I made up my own mind, and judged of the characters whom I could trust and determined to arm them. I ordered to be

I put on my full uniform, came on deck and proceeded to execute the most painful duty that ever called to witness punishment, and Waltham was develved upon any officer in the American Navypunished to the extent of the law for offering three | the announcement to the prisoners of the fate that bottles of wine to McKinley. I then spoke to the awaited them. I approached Spencer and said to may God forgive you also." crew of the necessity of conforming in all particu- him: "You were about to take my life, Mr. Spenslightest offence. You intended to kill me sud- terms. I asked him what I had done that he denly-in the night while I was buried in sleep, without giving me a single moment to send one word of affection to my wife, one prayer to God fer her welfare. Your life is now forfeited; and the necessity of the case compels me to take it. collected in knots upon the deck; seditious words I do not intend, however, to imitate you in the were heard among them, and they assumed an in- mode of claiming the sacrifice. If there be in the ship with which it had entrusted me; of his your breast one feeling true to nature, you will be grateful for the premature disclosure of your horible designs. You surely ought to be thankful vessel was far from being safe.—There was reason that you have been prevented from the terrible to fear that on that very night a rescue would be atsend to your Father, any satisfaction to express to him that you were not allowed to become a Pirate, as you ought to do, you will have ten minutes granted in which to write it." Midshipman Thompson was then directed to note the time and inform me when it had expired.

Spencer seemed overcome with emotion. He ourst into a flood of tears, sank on his knees, and said he was not fit to die. I repeated to him his catechism, and begged him to offer sincere prayers for the divine forgiveness. I recommended to him the English Prayer-Book, assuring him that he would find in it something suited to all his necessities. Cromwell fell upon his knees, protestng his innocence, and invoking the name of his wife. Spencer declared that Cromwell was innocent, and begged that this might be believed .-This, I confess, staggered me; but the evidence of his guilt was conclusive. Lieut. Gansevoort said that there was not a shadow of doubt of it. The petty officers said he was the one man from whom real apprehension was entertained. He was at first the accomplice of Spencer, and was then urged on by him, and had been by him turned to his account. I tried to show him how Spencer had endeavored to use him, and told Spencer that he had made remarks about him he would not consider flattering. He expressed great anxiety to know what they were. I told him Cromwell had said of him and another person that there was a "d-d fool on one side, and a d-d knave on the other," and teld him that Cromwell would have allowed him to live only so long as he could have made him useful to himself. This roused him, and from that time he said no more of Cromwell's

Subsequent circumstances made me believe that Spencer wished to save him, probably from the nope that he would yet get possession of the ves-sel and carry out his original design; and perhaps that Cromwell would in some way effect his res cue. He endeavored at the same time to per suade me that Small was only an alias for some one else, on his list-though this was preved to be false. Small alone was the one we had set down as the poltroon of the three; vet he received the announcement of his fate with great compoure. He was asked what preparations he wished to make. He said he had none: "Nobody cares for me," said he, "but my poor old mother, and I would rather she should not know what has

I returned to Spencer. I asked him what mes-sage he had to send to his friends. He said "None. Tell them that I die wishing them every blessing and happiness. I deserve death for this and my other crimes. There are few crimes I have not committed. I am sincerely penitent for them all. I only fear my repentance is too late." asked him if there was any one whom he had injured to whom he could make reparation-any one who was suffering obloquy on his account? He said "No; but this will kill my poor mother." did not know before that he had a mother, and was touched by his allusion to her. I asked him if it would not have been far more dreadful if he and succeeded in his attempt-if it were not much better to die as he would than to become a pirate and steep himself so terribly in blood and guilt. He said, "I do not know what would have become of me if I had succeeded." I told him that Cromwell would soon have made a way with him, and that McKinley would probably have destroyed them both. He said he "feared this would injure his father." "Had you succeeded." I replied, the injury you would have done him would have been much greater." If it had been possible to take him home, as I at first intended, I old him that he would have got clear, as in America a man with money and influential friends would always be cleared; that the course I was taking would injure his father less than if he should go home and be condemned yet again escape. He said that he had attempted the same thing on board the John Adams and the Potomac; but had been unsuccessful. He asked if I had not exaggerated the danger. I told nim " No; that his attempts to corrupt the crew had been too widely successful; that I knew of the existence of the conspiracy but did not know how extensive it was." I recapitulated to him his acts. He was startled when I told him of his stealing brandy. He admitted the justice of his fate but asked me if I was not "going too far and too fast. Does the law justify you?" said he. I replied that his epinion was not unprejudiced; that I had consulted all the officers and they had given their opinion that it was just-that he deserved death. He asked "what would be the manner of his death." I explained it to him. He requested that he might be shot. I told him that it could not be-that he must be hung. He admitted that it was just. He objected to the shortness of the time and requested that an hour might be given to prepare. I made no answer to this but allowed much more than the hour he asked for to elapse. He requested that his face might be covered. I granted his request and asked him what it should be covered with. He said a handkerchief. In his locker was found a black one which was put on his face. Cromwell and Small made the same rejuest, and frocks were taken from their lockers

with which their heads were covered. Spencer asked for a Bible and Prayer Book: they were given to him. He said, "I am a believer-but do you think that my repentance will be accepted?' I called to his mind the thief on the cross, and told him that God's mercies were equal to all his wants. He kneeled down and read from the Prayer Book, and asked again if I thought his repentance would be accepted, saying that his time was short. I told him God not only understood his case but could suit his grace to it. He begged that I would forgive him. I told him I did most sincerely and cordially, and asked if I had done any thing which made him seek my life or whether his hatred was unfounded. He said he thought it was only fancy. "Perhaps" he added, there was something in your manner which offended me." I read over to him what I had written down. He wished me to alter the passage in which I said that he "offered as an excuse, that he had attempted the same thing on the John Adams and Potomac." He only mentioned it as a

fact, he said. More than an hour had now elapsed. Spener, as he met Cromwell, paused and asked to see Mr. Wales. As he passed Cromwell he said not a word of his innocence, nor did he make any appeal in his favor. Spencer said, "Wales, I hope you will forgive me for tampering with your fidel-Wales replied, overcome with emotion, "I do forgive you from the bottom of my heart, and I hope God will forgive you also." Wales was weeping, and Spencer in passing met Small at the gang way. He extended his hand and said, "Small forgive me for having brought you into trouble.'

The day after Spencer's tobacce was stopped, issued to each a cutlass, a pistol and cartridges. I his spirit gave way. He would sit for a long time ordered preparations also to be made for the exemple. The day after Spencer's tobacce was stopped, issued to each a cutlass, a pistol and cartridges. I not just. But I am merely stating facts—what passed on the occasion.

He told him that he was not then in a state to petty officers were directed to cat down every one speak of anything, but that he would the next day who should let go his whip or fail to haul when fore God and shall there know all about it." Spenout it." I went to Small and asked him not to cherish any resentments at such a time, and asked him to forgive him. He relented-held out his hand to Spencer and said, "I de forgive you-and Small then asked my forgiveness. I took his

hand and expressed my forgiveness in the strongest

should seek my life; if I had been harsh either in deed or word to him. He exclaimed, "What have you done, Capt. Mackenzie? What have you done to me? Nothing-but treated me like a man.' I told him of the high responsibilities under which I acted; of the duty I owed my Government and offence toward his Commander and the boys he intended to put to death, and of the high duty I owed to the flag of my country. "RIGHT!" he exclaimed, "God bless that flag and presper it! "Now," said he, "give me a quick and easy death." Spencer said to Lieut. Gansevoort that his courage had been doubted; but he wished him to bear witness that he died like a brave man. He asked what would be the signal for his execution. I told him that I was desirous of hoisting colors at the instant to show that the flag of the Somers was fixed to the masthead; and that I intended to beat the call to hoist colors and then roll off; and at the third roll a gun would be fired as the signal. He asked leave to give the signal. I at once acceded. He asked if it was the gun under him. I told him it was but one removed. He asked if it would be fired by a lock and wafer. I was told that preparations had been made to fire it with a match; and immediately ordered a supply of live coals and fresh coals to be passed constantly; and hen assured him that there should be no delay.

The time was now wearing away. Small requested leave to address the crew. Spencer havng had leave to give the signal, was asked if he would give Small the leave he asked. He said ves. Small then said:

"Ship-mates and top-mates: Take warning

by my example. I never killed a man but only aid that I would do it, and for that I am about to die. Going in a Guineaman brought me to this. Take warning and never go in a Guineaman." Turning to Spencer, he said, "I am ready to die; are you?' Cromwell's last words were, "tell my wife that

I die innocent; I die an innocent man." From the appearance of this man in assuming to be innocent, it would seem that Spencer took all the risk of the affair, and Cromwell intended to profit by it.

I placed myself where I could take in the whole deck with my eye. No word was given by Spencer. He finally said he could not give the word, and wished me to do it. The word was accordngly given and the execution took place. The crew was ordered aft when I addressed

hem. I called their attention to the face of the roung men who had just been hung in their presence. I spoke of the distinguished social posiion Spencer had held at home, and held up before them the career of usefulness and professional nonor to which a course of faithful duty would have raised him. After having been but a few months at sea, he had criminally aspired to supplant me in a command I had earned by thirty years of faithful service. Their own future for unes, I told them, were within their own control; opened to them the stations of respectability and of future honor to which they might rise, but told them it could only be step by step, in a regular course. I called their attention also to Cromwell's course. He had received a handsome education, and his handwriting was even elegant; but he had also failed through his love of gold. The first \$15 he had received from Spencer had bought him, and the hope of great plunder had secured the purchase. An anecdote had been told to me Collins of Cromwell, which carried its own moral with it, and which I desired Collins to repeat. He did so: he told them that he once went to India with Cromwell, and that they took on board there a keg of doubloons for Mr. Thorndike Coilins alone knew of its being aboard, and kept it a secret till they went ashore. He then told Cromwell of it, who laughed at him, and said that f "he had known about it, he would have run away with the keg." I told the crew they had only to choose between the two-Collins and Cromwell. Small also had been brought up to better things, but had not been able to resist temptation, and had died invoking blessings on the flag of his country. All hands were then called to cheer ship and

gave three hearty cheers. Three heartier cheers never went up from the deck of an American ship In that electric moment I verily believe the pures and loftiest patriotism burst forth from the breasts even of the worst conspirators. From that moment I feit that I was again completely master of my vessel, and that I could do with her what-

ver the honor of my country required. Dinner was piped, and I noticed with feelings of pain that some of the boys, as they passed the bodies, laughed and sneered at them. I still desired that Spencer should be buried in a coffin, and gave orders to have one built. But Lieut. Gansevoort offered to relinquish a mess chest he had for that purpose, which was soon converted into a substantial coffin. The watch was set, and the bodies were lowered. They were received by their messmates, to be decently laid out for burial. The Midshipmen assisted in the duty. Spencer was aid out clothed in his complete uniform, except his sword, which he had forfeited the right to wear. I noticed that upon the hands of one of the others s seaman had tied a ribbon, with the name upon it of that Somers who so distinguished himself by his gallantry, patriotism and skill. On Cromwell's face a sabre-cut was visible, and on removing his hair four or five more were discovered; which showed that he had been where wounds were eiven. He was said to have been in a slaver, and n Moro Castle in Havana; and it was the general

impression that he had been a pirate. A squall of rain soon sprang up, which rendered t necessary to cover the bodies with tarpaulins. They were arranged according to their rank, and all hands were called to bury the dead. The American Ensign was lowered to half-mast. Night had now set in. All the lamps were lit and distributed among the crew and placed in the bows, in the gang-way, and in the quarter boat. The service or the dead was read and the bodies were comnitted to the deep. The offices were closed by reading that beautiful prayer, so suitable to the occasion, "Preserve us from the dangers of the seas and the violence of enemies. Bless the United States: -watch over all that are upon the deep, and protect the inhabitants of the land in peace and quiet, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

In reading this I sincerely thanked God for the

protection of the Somers, and felt a firm faith that he would sanction the deed of that day. On the following Sunday, the 4th of December, after the laws for the government of the Navy had been read, according to invariable custom on board the Somers, I took occasion to allude to the lessons to be drawn from the fate of those who had suffered. I led the minds of the crew back to their youthful days and showed them how they had trampled under foot the wise counsel and admonitions of their friends. In Small's locker were letters from his mother, expressing the joy she felt that he was so sappy on board the Somers. (This was before pencer had joined.) There was also a Bible. in the leaves of which he had copied some verses from the Sailors' Magazine, in praise of its holy precepts. These verses I read to the crew. I thus showed them how Small valued his Bible, but that he did not resist temptation. I arged them to read it closely and attend faithfully to its precepts. I endeavored to show that there could be no such thing as honest Atheism. I held up before them how Spencer had injured many people, and especially his parents. He had lacked filial piety and piety

the Purser. On opening it there was no razor with his face buried in his cloak, and when he cutien of the three. All hands were called to Small answered, "No, by G-d, Spencer, I cannot | towards God-two principles which would never have suffered him to go astray. In conclusion, I called on them, as they had given three cheers for their country, now to give three cheers for Godas they would do by singing his praise. The colors were then hoisted, and above the American Ensign was raised the Banner of the Cross—the only flag that ever floats above it from any vessel under my command. The 100th Psalm was sung, after which the crew dispersed. I could not help, on that day of peaceful Sabbath worship, contrasting the condition of my vessel with that she would have presented had she fallen into pirate's hand. Nor could avoid observing the marked effect produced upon the ship's company by the proceedings. I was satisfied at once that all danger was past and the

mutiny broken for ever.

In closing this Report there yet remains the pleasing duty of adverting to the conduct of the inder officers. The first Lieutenant, throughout the whole difficulty has borne himself with courage, and sustained a lofty and chivalrous part. Always armed, his pistol often cocked-only in a single instance has any accident occurred; and that arose from the accidental dischargeof his pistol while arresting Cromwell. Next in rank to the Commander on board the vessel, he was my equal in the discharge of every duty. Never since he existence of the Union has a commander been more ably and zealously seconded by a First Lieutenant. Where all behaved so well, it may seem invidious to particularize; yet I cannot avoid refarence to the conduct of Purser Heiskell, and Surreon Hicock. Both were in delicate health, and the latter especially was not in a fit condition to go to sea. He had returned in the Dolphin from the coast of Africa, and had suffered from the fever in the River Nunez. But he did duty through the difficulty. Both obeyed the order to go armed and keep watch without the slightest murmur.

I would respectfully suggest that the thanks of the Department be presented to all the officers of the Somers. The opinions they gave were their own; if they were erroneous-the responsibility is not theirs. The opinions, the acts and the responsibility are mine alone and I freely meet that ordeal to which my conduct will undoubtedly be subected trusting to that consciousness of rectitude in my own bosom which has never for one moment forsaken me, or wavered in the slightest degree.

I submit that J. W. Wales by his coolness and presence of mind and firm integrity, has rendered o the American Navy a memorable service. I had some difficulty with him at Porto Rico; and on that account he was singled out and tampered with; but he remained true to the flag of his country. A Purser's post or a handsome pecuniary recompense would be a small compensation for the services he rendered.

Sergeant Gartry proved himself worthy the noble corps to which he belonged. He rose from his hammack, where he had been confined by sickness, and did duty through the whole affair; and when this was done his malady returned and he was again disabled. I respectfully suggest that Sergeant Gartry he promoted to a Second Lieutenancy n the Marine Corps. I also recommend the other officers to the notice of the Department. I believe that their promotion will be beneficial to the Navy. If they prove to be unworthy of it, the service they have now rendered cannot be injured by that. It will be remembered in the Navy that when a mutiny occurred and they remained faithful to their trust, their services were not forgotten; if they prove unworthy of it, this will not be recorded

with it. If it be deemed that I have had any merit for the preservation of the Somers from the treacherous toils by which she was surrounded, both since and before her departure from the United States, I respectfully beg that it may accrue without reserve to my nephew, Mr. Perry; and that he be placed in the situation left vacant by the death of Mr. Spencer. I pledge myself for the entire faithfulness and zeal with which he will discharge its duties. For myself, I only ask that, whatever may be thought of the services rendered to the flag of my country, which should be the first considered, my own honor may also meet with due consideration. I ask only that I may not be deprived of my command until I am found to be unworthy of it.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1842.

John Townsend and others vs. Galeb Hubbard and others.—Judgement of the Supreme Court affirmed, 19 to J. The Chancellor and Senators Ruger and Scott delivered written opinions for affirmance, and Senator Dickinson for reversal.

Ambrose Spencer vs. Barent P. Staats.-Judgement of the Supreme Court reversed unanimously-18. The Chan-cellor and Senators Bockee and Paige delivered written

cellor and Senators Bockee and Paige delivered written opinions, Lieut Governor and Senator Roat verbal opinions. Truman Hart, Jr. vs. John Amidon.—Reversed unanimously—17. The Chancellor and Senator Root delivered written opinions.

Lyman Cartiss vs. Russell Hubbard.—Affirmed, 12 to 6. The Lieutenaat Governor and Chancellor delivered written opinions for affirmance, and Senator Root for reversal.

David B. Prosser, impleaded, &c., vs. Francis T. Lequeer and others.—Affirmed unanimously—17. The Chaucellor delivered a written opinion.

queer and others.—Affirmed unanimously—17. The Chau-cellor delivered a written opinion.

Nathaniel Safford vs. John Wyckoff—Reversed, as fol-lows: For reversal—Senators Bockee, Clark, Dickinson, Hawkins, Hopkins, Hant, Nicholas, Peck, Platt, Rhoades, Root, Varney, Works—13. For affirmance—Lieut. Gov-ernor, Chancellor, Senators Burtlit, Faulkner, Hard, Paige, Ruger, Scott, Varian—9. Senators Bockee, Hop-ins and Root, delivered written opinions, and Senator Dickinson a verbal spinion for reversal. The Chancellor and Senator Paige delivered written opinions, and the Lieut. Governor

an oral opinion for affirmance.

John Brown vs. the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Co-Reversed—17. The Chancellor and Senators Franklin and Root delivered written opinions, and the Lieut Governor and Senator Bockee oral opinions for reversal. [Alb. Argus of Thursday.

F Col. CHARLES S. SEWELL has been nominsted by the Loco-Focos of the Baltimore Co. Md. District to fill the vacancy in the present Congress created by the death of Hon. James W. Williams. He will of course be elected on Monday

MARYLAND .- Mr. Pouder of Carroll Co. on Tuesday, in the House of Delegates, asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the State Tax-in other words, to repudiate the State Debt! This infamous proposition was voted down by 57 to 18.

THE SEAMAN'S FAIR closes this evening. Great bargains may now be had as we are instructed to inform the public. Persons wishing useful and fancy articles will do will to call at Lufayette Hall, opposite Niblo's, and see their stock before purchasing elsewhere. A splendid assortment of beautifully glazed dolls, ladies' caps, silk aprons, gents dressing gowns, tastefully ornamented cakes for New Year's tables, &c., remain and are offered at very low prices. At 7 o'clock an auction to dispose of every thing unsold will take place. Mr. Brower, the celebrated comic singer, will

be present to vary the scene. Admission free. IT We are pleased to learn that the valuable Books of Messrs. Calvin How & Co., besides \$2000 in cash, and a large amount of bills receivable, were effectually preserved in one of 'C. J. GAYLER's Double Safes.' The Safe was burned in the ruins for more than twelve hours, and when dug out was literally red hot on the outside.

TROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM, is the title of a Monthly Juvenile published by Bradbury, Soden & Co., 127 Nassau-street. The work is edited by the famous Peter Parley and is beautifully illustrated with cuts and pictures. The publishers have had a few copies very handsomely bound for the use of those who may wish to make handsome pres ents to good boys and girls.

The Weekly Tribune of this day contains Bancroft's Lectures on Genius, Expression of the Spirit of the age; Wendell Philips's splendid Lecture delivered at Boston on British Chartism; Congressional proceedings of the week; The Letters of Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Ewing in answer to J. C. Spencer the Secretary of War; Editorials on the Punishment of Death, Christmas Thoughts, Effects of the New Tariff on the Prices of Manufactures, and on the interests of Labor, the application of the Law of Libel, &c. &c. &c. Political History of the United States, prepared for The Tribune, No. 5; Capital Punishments, a masterly article by "Lex:" Notice of Mr. Cheevers' Discourse; Report from the Secretary of the Treasury; Interesting correspondence from Philadelphia, Boston, &c.; Poetry, Miscellaneous items on a variety of subjects: Reviews and Literary Notices; Table of Wholesale Prices Current; Money Market. f transactions in grain, flour, Ashes, Cotton and notice of

the Markets generally.

The New-York Tribune contains 43 columns of matter, mostly original, and is afforded at the very low rate of \$2 a year. Price for single numbers 61 cents. Persons wishing to send this No. to their friends in the country can procure them in wrappers ready for mailing.
GREELEY & MCELRATH, 160 Nassau-st.

THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31.

FOR PRESIDENT. HENRY CLAY,

The General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men. New-Yoak, Dec. 9, 1342.

Resolved, That the Democratic Whig Young Men of this city be requested to meet at the Whig Head-Quarters in their respective Wards, on Wednesd by evening, the 4th day of January next, at 7 o'clock, to elect three Delegates from each Ward to the General Committee of Democratic Whig

Young Men.

The following are the places of meeting:
1st Ward, Thresher's Broad-street Hotel.
24 "Jones's Second Ward Hotel.
3i "20! Washington street. Shakspeare Hotel.

Marion House, 165 Chapel-street. Monroe Hall. Franklin Hotel, Rutgers, cor. Cherry-su.

Howard House. Northern Exchange, Bleecker-street. Columbian Hall, Grand street.

23 Avenue D.
Such place as Ward Committee may designate.
Corner of Grand and Clinton-streets.
Broadway House.
Constitution Hall. Hazleton's, 6th Avenue. Henry Clay House, Avenue A.
ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman. By order. ADDISON DO S. D. JACKSON, Secretaries. C. K. TAYLOZ,

IP Wanted an agent for this paper at Schenectady, One who resides there and is acquainted in the place will

Tr At Washington City the Tribune may be obtained rom F. LUFF. D' At Philadelphia, from Burgess & Zetner, in the

Ledger Building.

LT At TROY, N. Y., from HIRAM GREENE. IT At NEW HAVEN, from J. H. Pease.

TT We are indebted to Hon. TRUMAN SMITH of Ct. and

W. H. WASHINGTON of N. C. for Congressional Decuments. IT Advertisers will bear in mind that advertisements intended for Monday's paper must be sent in by 10 o'clock

this evening, as our publication office is not open on Sun-days. The rates for advertising, in view of the extensive circulation of this paper, are very reasonable, and in all cases are payable in advance. The Proceedings of several Willia WARD MEETINGS

and other matters of interest are unavoidably crowded out by the great length of the deeply important developments pelore the Naval Court of Inquiry in regard to the Somers Mutiny. They shall appear on Monday. We understand that the Mayor will receive the vists of his fellow-citizens on Monday, 2d of January, at the

Mayor's office, in the City Hall, between the hours of 10 Who reports the proceedings in the case of the Som-

ers for the Brooklyn Daily News?

We surrender our columns this morning to the report of the proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry. The Narrative of Commander Mackenzie as well as the testimony of Mr. Wales will be read with the most intense interest. They present the main features of the whole affair clearly and graphically before the reader. The document of Com. Mackenzio is drawn up with great ability, and is one of the most thrilling narratives to which we ever listened. From the hasty manner in which it was read, we were not able to make as perfect a sketch of it as we could wish-though our report, we believe, is mainly correct.

LADIES OF NEW-YORK! we know that none of you, who thoroughly reflect before-hand on the matter, will offer Wines, Cordials, or any kind of intoxicating beverages to the friends who may call on you on Monday. Yet there will be some who, not carefully considering, will provide and present these poisonous, maddening stimulants. If such shall be mortified, humiliated by seeing fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, come home to them from their visits intoxicated, whom shall they reproach? If they see intoxication disgracing the streets-if they shall learn that habits of dissipation have been created or confirmed on that day-if they shall learn that riot, debauchery, outrage and crime are among the consequences of the phrenzy engendered by such New-Year's hospitality, how shall they hold themselves guiltless? Let those who would spend the New-Year happily resolve to commence it innocently.

MR. CHEEVER'S ADDRESS .- We are glad to learn that Rev. Mr. CHEEVER has consented to repeat in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, on Sunday evening, his eloquent Discourse pronounced before the New-England Society. It contains sentiments which should be pondered deeply by every lover of his Country, though with all its opinions it is not to be expected every one should fully agree. The scorching notice which he took of a portion of the Press of the Country under the control of hireling, foreign scoundrels, who stab the honor of others for as small a fee as they sell their own, whose presence among us is a direful curse, and whose breath through the land has been infinitely more pestilent than any plague that ever raged, has, as might be expected, called down upon him the basest abuse of the basest of their race. Had we more room we should be glad to make a farther notice of this matter, but must for the present content surselves with urging our readers by all means to hear this Address for

THE FIRE ON THURSDAY NIGHT .- The losses by the fire on Thursday night were as follows: No. 129 on Maiden-lane, saddlery of Smith, Night & Co., insured; 131 boot and shoe store of C. Horn, partially insured; 133 J. D. Phillips & Co.'s fur store, loss \$40,000, partially insured; Nos. 125, 127, 128, 130 and 132 were slightly damaged mainly by water. On Water-st. 126, brush store of E. L. Smith, was destroyed: loss not heavy .-No. 158, hat store of Swift & Nichols: loss \$50, 000. No. 160, paint store of Brother & Baker; 153 liquor store of F. Kelly; 155 stove store of Crawford & Son; 157 paint store; and 159 hat store were all slightly injured. The total amount of damage is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$250, 000, though it cannot be accurately ascertained.

NEW-YEAR GIFTS .- Another beautiful little gift book, entitled The Lilly of the Valley, has been issued by E. DUNIGAN, No. 151 Fulton-street. It is a tale of the Crusades and possesses a winning and moralizing interest for youth. Its style of publication is both rich and tasteful, and its. price extremely moderate. In alluding, last week, to his splendid edition of The Ursuline Manual, the types accidentaly called it The Universal Manual. It is a valuable work under either title.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- As the Fulton Ferry-boat Nassau was crossing from Brooklyn to this city about 9 o'clock last evening, (the night being cloudy, but without fog,) she was run fool of by s pilot-boat sailing up the East River, which struck her in the side forward of the engine, and swept some twenty feet her gentleman's cabin, carrying away the outside wall and breaking through seven or eight feet of the inside wall. One of the deck hands was so severely injured in his head that his life was considered in danger; his left arm was broken, and he is now delirious. The boat thereapon took fire (probably from a stove being upset but this was speedily extinguished. That the must have been very gross and criminal carel ness somewhere is beyond dispute; we wait further information before deciding who is in fealth